LBO 2

Theory of Amorphism

Little Book Open Series

Journey within, wandering between
Thoughts, dreams, and reality

By David Butterworth

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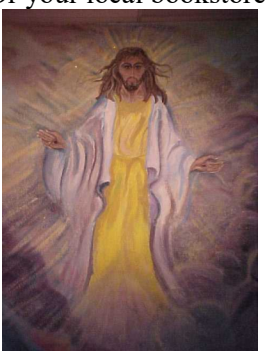
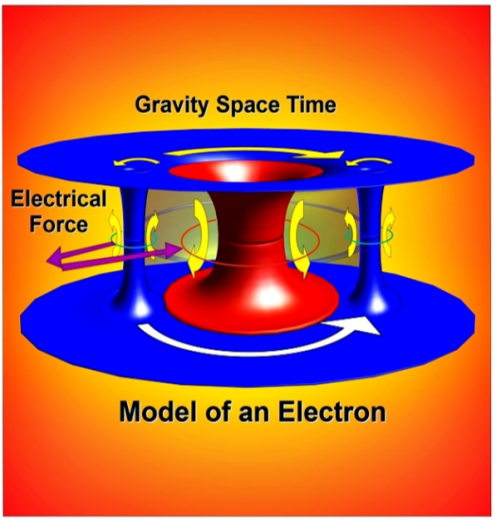


Overview

This is a set of eight philosophy books based upon a new theory of Physics. Instead of objects and forces inhabiting space and time, this theory is based upon interacting singularities. It has a unified approach to Physics using dark matter and dark energy, elements on how life started for Biology, and a general understanding of who we are as a people. It is my attempt to understand life and the universe; to see the truth without religion, traditions, or elitist intellectuals getting in the way. Furthermore, it is based upon the new science of subspace singularities that not only explains gravity and electromagnetic forces but also explains the origins of life as well.

These books are open for all religions, faiths and to anyone who questions existence. This is my attempt to get us away from the new Dark Age that we are headed into and instead transport us into to a new golden age. Welcome to a new Renaissance Age where we understand our importance and our relationship with God. See a new future with affordable energy, a free economy, and a new distribution of wealth; the year of the Jubilee where all debts are forgiven, and all homes are returned to their owners.



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Forward

This is the end result of a 50-year quest in trying to understand the universe. Not only the physics of how things work but also the why, what's behind all of this? Now I finally found the truth; ancient wisdom and modern discoveries have joined into a lucid explanation that even a child could understand. Now before it slips through my fingers I have gifted it to you in this document. But be careful this, in my viewpoint, is the unvarnished truth. It will change how you look at things. And there will be no going back after you comprehend this perception, the insight will have its impact. You won't look at anything in quite the same way again.

But you need to see this truth because there are influences out to destroy you and unless you can see clearly you will never avoid the calamity that is headed your way. You need to know the absolute reality, your eyes must be opened. It is important to know you are not a mindless drone nor an insignificant member of society. You are the most complicated creation in the universe. And you need to live your life knowing how critical you really are.

So come take a ride like you have never taken before, through science, through ancient understandings, through life itself. P arts of this may seem hard when long-standing beliefs are challenged but don't jump ship and put this book down. There's a reward at the end.

I have been searching for the key to understanding physics all of my adult life; the key that would unlock the mysteries of the Universe and would make everything simple. This was more than the combination of the four known forces into a grand Unified Field Theory. It was trying to gain a deep understanding of the nature of space and matter. Why some particles have a charge while others did not. Why did gravity only attracts. And what is anti-matter and dark matter? Except for a few people on the Internet I felt quite alone. Most people only cared for the what, not the why, and if they could use an equation then they were quite satisfied. Truthfully, I even have trouble with F=(M)(A). How did the mass know to accelerate under the influence of a force? What I was looking for was to get beyond the mathematics.

Now physics has mathematics of a greater degree than any other

occupation on Earth and this math is important. It is needed to make the physics useful. But physics also has a sense of wonder. And it is this wonder, the ability to open our minds to new ideas that has captured my interest. I wanted to see the new horizons. I want to know why things were the way they were. And I wanted to know what was true and what was not true. But I also found out that sometimes the thing that you were most sure of, turns out to be false and you are forced into a reevaluation. And once you gained a new insight there is no going back. Things will never be the same again.

Painfully, I have to admit that I never saw this as a problem. I just went on in perfect innocence, not seeing the damage I was causing other people on the Internet. This is worse than criticizing someone's religion, which no one should ever do. It's personal, and it turns out that the ground beneath our feet is even more personal. It will change our views of ourselves, our future, and our children's future.

I have been on this quest for 53 years starting March 1970. At times there have been blinding revelations that left me stunned for weeks at a time. At other times there was the finding of the obvious puzzle pieces known for thirty years but never applied until recently. I realized now that I am quite dense. This is quite a story in itself, this blinds man bluff, but it distracts from telling of the wonders of the universe. So instead I'll show the end view first and then tie it back to Newton's, Einstein's, Maxwell's, Schrödinger's, and Dirac's laws, theories, and equations. These are my benchmarks. If I can demonstrate that a single model of a particle can generate results consistent with these benchmarks then I will be satisfied that the key I was looking for has been found. And I know that other theories exist. I welcome others to bounce these ideas against them. We need the new ideas we can come up with if we are going to move out of the old 20th century way of doing things and enter the new 21st century.

Lastly I'll show what I know of the new science. Of dark matter warp engines, of force fields, and energy enough to last us through multiple lifetimes. It's all here. The science of space travel is within our grasp. A whole new future awaits.

Warning: If you are one of those people who do not want to know why, read no further. For I have come to the end of my quest and have reached a vision so profound, so enormous and so simple that it has taken my breath away. And it has changed my view of the universe. So

come no further if you don't want your universe rocked!

Introduction

I sit by the fire. The fire gives me warmth and light. There is truth in the fire. The fire is my friend.

Before me is the abyss. It is wide and deep stretching to the horizon. The bottom is covered in darkness. I am awed at the beauty of the abyss, yet I know if I fell in I would be lost forever. But looking here I know I am part of the abyss, part of its beauty, part of its timelessness.

And I sit at an ancient site, the ruins of those who came before me. Those elders that came and sat by their own fires and studied the abyss, I feel their presence. Their wisdom inspires me.

There is truth here and in the following chapters I will clarify what I have learned. And don't just accept my truths without examination, question everything. It's important that you raise your own dialog on the workings of the universe, that is how you learn and grow. And you need to grow if you are going to add to the universe, your voice is critical.

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And he said unto me, You must prophesy again before many peoples, and nations, and tongues, and kings.
Revelation 10:11(Chapter 10, Verse 11) (New King James Version)

Thanks and Acknowledgments

My thanks to the following internet sites for information, details and insights used in this book.

1) All Physical constants from NIST Reference on Constants, Units, and Uncertainity *physics.nist.gov*
2) Word Definitions from Merriam- Webster *www.merriam-webster.com*
3) Word Synonyms from Thesaurus – Synonyms, Antonyms and Related Words *www.freethesaurus.com*
4) New Testament Scripture based upon New King James Version marked (NKJV) Scriptures taken from the New King James Version Copyright 1982 by Thomas Nelson Used by permission. All rights reserved.

Theory of Amorphism

Reviewing the Basics

We have been looking at the universe in error. We have been looking at space and time, at objects and forces, particles and waves when actually all that exists is light. And we really do not understand light outside of Maxwell's Equations that shows light as an interplay of electrical and magnetic forces. But while we acknowledge the existence of these forces we actually do not understand how they exist or why they influence a charged particle. We only know that the speed of light is constant giving rise to Einstein's Theory of Relativity. We need to understand light; we need to know the basis of its construction. So here I am going to propose an entirely alternative narrative. Erasing everything that we thought about the universe, we are going to start from scratch.

We are starting with an amorphous backdrop. We cannot call it a universe because there is no space or time. And it's not nothing since it is my belief that nothing doesn't exist. It's simply without form, shape, or structure.

On top of this backdrop we are going to make a simple definition or structure, that of a state of being or reality. Then we will build upon this description a model of the universe. This will consist of a number of sentences which are either axioms or derived from the preceding sentences to provide the details for this model. This is a redefinition on how we view the universe and ourselves.

Premise #1: An object is defined as an element of the domain of reality

Premise #2: A state is defined as an object's condition

Premise #3: A nothing object is defined as the object with a Null State condition

Premise #4: A something object is defined as having a state opposite of nothing

We start the investigation with these four premises. The domain of reality is simply the model of the universe that we are trying to understand. And it is assumed that this model has elements in other

words that it is understandable. If it is understandable then an object is an element and it has a state. In the number universe an object is a number (element) and it has a value. So the first separation is between nothing and something. This is the simplest of all the investigation steps.

Therefore, Conclusion #1: An object can not be something and nothing

Reason: By classical logic's law of non-contradiction (contradictory statements cannot both be true in the same sense at the same time).

Nothing doesn't contain something and is not a part of something.

Premise #5: Essence is defined as a state that is not the Null State

This essence is something that won't be described until later.

Therefore, Conclusion #2: A something object has essence

Therefore, Conclusion #3: A nothing object does not have essence

Reason: From Premises #2 and #5

Simply something has an essence that is not nothing. But nothing is nothing.

Premise #6: Real things are defined as multiple something objects

Premise #7: Real things must be unique

Premise #8: Real things can interact

To have multiple somethings that are elements of the domain of reality means that there must exist some type of identity process. Otherwise, these multiple elements would actually be the same element. And this identity process could just exist in the real things themselves giving them uniqueness and interactions.

Therefore, Conclusion #4: Essence has state properties of Uniqueness

Therefore, Conclusion #5: Essence has state properties of Interactions

Reason: Real things are something objects that have states and these states are states of essence.

Working our way towards the universe I am stating that real things interact without saying what the interactions are. And I am also saying that all of these real things must be unique.

Premise #9: Non-real things are defined as multiple nothing objects

Premise #10: Non-real things must be unique from each other

Premise #11: Non-real things can interact with each other

These are provided for completeness. If there are multiple somethings then there may be multiple nothings. However, non-real things do not have an essence.

Therefore, Conclusion #6: There are no Non-real things

Reason: None real things only have one state which is the Null state. So they can not be unique and they can not interact.

There is nothing unique about non-real things. And to have multiple nothings requires uniqueness. There is nothing but there are no non-real things. So Premise 9, 10, 11 are wrong.

Premise #12: Space is defined as a property of essence

Premise #13: Uniqueness is the space essence occupies

Premise #14: Interactions is the space essence changes

Space is a new definition required to separate multiple real things. Each real thing is unique by the space that it occupies.

Therefore, Conclusion #7: Real things can not be single points in space

Reason: A point in space has no size, so the essence can not be unique

Therefore, Conclusion #8: Real thing's essence must exist over space

Reason: Uniqueness is the space real things occupy. By classical logic's law of non- contradiction (contradictory statements cannot both be true in the same sense at the same time).

This will be important when we review electromagnetic charges.

Therefore, Conclusion #9: Multiple real things can not occupy the same space

Reason: Occupying the same space violates the essence uniqueness.

Therefore, Conclusion #10: Nothing cannot exist over space

Reason: Nothing does not have essence and space is a property of essence.

Premise #15: Time is defined as a property of essence

Premise #16: Uniqueness is also the time essence occupies

Premise #17: Interactions is also the time essence changes

Time is another new definition required by a dynamic model. Here time is viewed as changes in essence, the something that is contained in real things. Nothing about movement, speed of light, or even if time is common for all real things are stated at this time.

Therefore, Conclusion #11: Essence change is instantaneous across the space of a real thing

Reason: Uniqueness is defined as the space, time that awareness occupies.

Therefore, Conclusion #12: Nothing does not exist over time

Reason: Nothing does not have essence and time is a property of essence

Premise #18: Energy is defined as the relationship between space and time of a real thing

Premise #19: Energy flows and has a wavelength and frequency (space & time)

Therefore, Conclusion #13: Real things in regular space contain no energy

Reason: Instantaneous changes is the same thing as saying infinite speed which forces the wavelength to be zero.

This is key to the new theory. People think space and time as a universal concept and objects occupy space and takes time. But in this Theory of Amorphous, space and time only exists in real things.

And we see that keeping real things as unique real things eliminates the concept of internal energies. However, the universe we are modeling things have internal energies. To solve this dilemma requires the use of singularity space. This is a 1/R space that is larger on the insides than on the outsides. So the definition of space only exist inside each real thing. And the same is true with time. The space and time that we used to think as a universal concept is actually the boundary condition at the edges of these real things.

Now for a real thing energy exists from its center singularity point to the edge of its boundary. However, instantaneous changes at infinite speeds over an infinite distance is a mathematically undefined operation. To define this as the speed of light requires other premises.

Premise #20: Space and time interact between real things at their boundaries.

Premise #21: The space and time must agree at these boundaries or changes will occur until they agree.

Premise #22: Subspace is defined as the conglomeration of real thing boundaries.

Premise #23: Instantaneous changes at infinite speeds over an infinite distance in singularity space is viewed as virtual light in subspace. This virtual light moves at the speed of light.

Therefore, Conclusion #14: Real things with singularity space have energy that appears on their borders.

Reason: Real things in singularity space have an infinite distance for instantaneous changes of existence.

Now subspace is what we call the universe. Without real things this space wouldn't exist.

Therefore, Conclusion #15: Energy is evenly distributed at the edges around the edge of the real things.

Reason: Geometrically the singularity point exists somewhere within the real thing. The energy anyplace along the edge is inversely proportional to the distance between the singularity point and the edge.

We have actually painted ourselves in the corner here when we said

that singularity spaces exist in real space. We just used this notion of flat space as the distance between a real things singularity point and its edge. If our notion of flat space changes then our definition of energy would change as well. If a real thing at rest (non-moving) then its singularity point would be in the center. If it is moving then its singularity point would be off center. The different viewpoints is due to the different notions of flat space. Flat space does not exist as a universal axiom, it is derived from the singularity spaces. All of this will be explained shortly.

Premise #24: Force is defined as the interactions of real things

Therefore, Conclusion #16: The force is the result on the real things virtual light on their boundary edge. This affects any other real thing that touching its border.

Reason: Interactions are a change in space and time of the real things.

Therefore, Conclusion #17: The effect must be equal for affected real things.

Reason: All things being equal the definition of the substance of real things are the same.

Therefore, Conclusion #18: Forces are felt at the edge of the essence of real things

Reason: The energy is evident at the edge of the real things.

Therefore, Conclusion #19: Changes in energy due to a force are redistributed around a real thing

Reason: A change in energy results in a change in the distance of the singularity point and the area where the force is applied. This movement of the singularity point results in a change in energy around the object.

Premise #25: Universe is defined a subspace where real things interact with each other

Therefore, Conclusion #20: All real things touch the universe to be part of it

Reason: All forces occur at the edge of real things and all forces occur (interactions) in the universe.

Premise #26: Smear is defined as adding a new dimension to real things.

Premise #27: Energy distribution must remain continuous

Therefore, Conclusion #21: Dimensions can only be added by another real thing

Reason: Real things dimensions exist within themselves. To interact they must somehow interconnect. However, all of their dimensions may not interconnect causing them to smear each other in different dimensions.

Premise #28: The boundary of a real thing moves at the speed of light due to internal forces.

Premise #29: The internal and external forces must balance to keep a real thing boundary stationary

Therefore, Conclusion #22: A particle must be made of two or more real things where their forces keep each other in check.

Reason: Only real things have forces.

The old concept of forces reaching across the universe is erroneous. If you are feeling a force, gravity, electromagnet, it's because you are in contact with the real thing that affecting you. Now this might not seem obvious, but I can explain it later on.

I found only two models that satisfied Premise #29, one for matter and one for light. I'll now switch to a descriptive explanation for the model.

Theory Description

This is a theory different from the standard particle model theory of Physics. Instead of assigning various attributes to particles of matter to explain the forces of nature this model is based upon the simple concept of singularity space interactions.

Synopsis

The universe of space and time is created by an almost infinite number of singularity derived spaces that interact with each other. These interactions create the matter and light that we see around us.

Amorphous Backdrop

This is an intellectual argument that there are no universal structures of dimensions, directions, or quantification to anything other than the singularities. Only separate singularities exist and space and time are derived from their interactions. How singularities can exist on a formless surface is beyond the scope of this paper.

Description of a Space Singularity

A singularity is a two-dimensional flat space who's inside is larger than it's outside. Other shapes of space singularities may exist, but this shape is useful in modeling our physical universe. See Figure 1.

This two-dimensional singularity has a singularity point in the center that contains infinite space. Around this point the size of this space is defined by a **1/Radius** scale. Drawing circles around this point shows an interesting construct, the larger the circle, the smaller it's outside circumference. An infinitely large circle would in essence be a point, no size in contrast to the center point's infinite size. It is different than anything that we have seen in the physical universe.

Subspace Universe

The Subspace Universe is the four dimensional space-time that we live in and it exists on the outer boundaries of these singularity spaces. While there appear to be an infinite number of singularity spaces there appears to be only one continuous Universe. Or at least only one that we know about.

Singularity Interactions

Singularities interact with each other on their outside boundaries. The reason for this is because of the internal energy that exists within a singularity. It has a virtual packet of energy from its singularity point to its outer edge with an energy of **nhc/(PI)r.** Where **n** is an integer number {1 to infinity}, **h** is plank's constant, **c** is the speed of light, and **r** is the distance from the singularity point to its outer edge. There are two different types of singularities depending upon

the direction this energy takes. This energy is virtual light, its wave length equals the distance between the singularity center point and the outer edge of the singularity derived space. And it can appear to move inwards toward the singularity or outward toward the outer surface. Notice that there is a one-to-one relationship between this energy and the resolution scale of the singularity boundary, the **1/Radius** scale. See Figure 2. The number N is the period of the virtual light. See Figure 3

When two singularities touch their resolution scales must agree (energy balance) or there is movement until their resolution scales agree. This movement is resultant from a shift in the singularity centers. However, all movement is an illusion, it's on an amorphous surface. The only real reference point is the continuous Subspace Universe. So the movement from this reference point is detected as acceleration.

Effects Upon the Subspace Universe

There are two different ways singularities can effect the continuous Subspace Universe. This is depending upon whether a single singularity is acting alone or dual singularities are acting in concert with each other. The key to this interaction is the internal virtual energy that exists within each singularity. This energy acts against it's outer boundary causing a force upon the subspace universe, a stretching or bending of the space-time fabric. These forces from various singularities are vectors and because of this fact their effects can be geometrically added.

A single singularity has two effects upon the continuous Subspace Universe. A sourcing energy singularity will expand pushing all other particles away from it with a force inverse to its size. A sinking energy singularity will shrink attracting all other particles toward it again with a force inverse to its size. Note that the single singularity appear to have no mass, gravity, or charge that we associate with elementary particles. It appears to have the same characteristics that we associate with dark matter and dark energy.

Two singularities can form a dual interaction when they are perpendicular to each other. They actually create their own section of the space-time subspace universe. This section is affected by all

other singularities and connects with the rest of the universe. The rule for this dual interaction is very simple considering the nature of amorphous space. A singularity is spinning on it's outer boundary, the result of the virtual energy from the center. So not only is it's resolution scale defined (the **1/R** size) but it's phase as well.

Since the other singularity of this dual interaction is perpendicular to this spin, this direction is not defined. It is actually smeared as a result of this spin from the first singularity. Both singularities are spinning and both smear themselves in the directions of each other spins. And by this fact they create their own section of the universe between them.

From this simple interaction two separate models can be generated. One is a model of an elementary particle and the other is a model for light.

Seven Rules of Singularity Space Behavior:

The singularity space behaviors are shown in the following list.

Rule #1 Normal space exists between and because of singularity space interactions. One universe made out of multiple universes.

Rule #2 Singularity spaces are always infinite in size. They are at their smallest on the outside boundary.

Rule #3 Singularity spaces contain virtual light between their center points and their boundaries. This distance measured in normal (subspace) space is the wavelength of this light. The light speed is always C, measured across this normal space.

Rule #4 There are two types of singularity spaces, one sourcing virtual light and one sinking virtual light. The sourcing singularity spaces are in expansion. The sinking singularity spaces are decreasing in size.

Rule #5 Two singularity spaces of the same type cannot overlap. Singularity spaces don’t contain singularity spaces.

Rule #6 Virtual light can be summed together between singularity spaces at their boundaries. These boundaries define normal space (subspace). This light can be viewed as a perpendicular and tangential component to the subspace boundaries (along the

boundaries and perpendicular to the boundaries).

Rule #7 The perpendicular aspect of this light must equal zero or the boundary between the singularity spaces will move based upon the vector addition of the light's energy.

Another way to state Rule #7 is that the boundaries of the singularity spaces must agree with each other. The larger the subspace the smaller it's outside boundary because of its inverse space nature. When singularity spaces touch their boundaries must agree or movement will occur until the dimensions agree.

Model of an Elementary Particle

If we take the simplest possible model of two spheres of subspace side by side we immediately note that neither subspace is contained. They just move away from each other. If we surround one sphere with a donut shaped subspace, one whose infinite centers are on a ring, then we see that the sphere is only captured on the plane of the donut but would spill out above and below.

The trick to the model is when a singularity subspace bumps another subspace it starts to spin. So the path of one singularity space is due to the other singularity space's spin. See Figure 4.

An elementary particle model is based upon two singularities that are locked together smeared as a line and a circle. The innermost singularity is along the fourth dimensional axis, identified as the **W** axis, generating a cylindrical shape singularity. This is a real axis not the time axis used in Relativity. Instead of having just one center of infinite space, there are an infinite set along the **W** axis. The outermost singularity is a circle at the **W=0** position generating a donut shaped singularity surrounding the innermost singularity. Instead of having just one center of infinite space, there are an infinite set along this circle in the center of the donut. See Figure 5.

They map out a parabola wine glass of the subspace universe between them. I call this parabola wine glass the area of compression since the forces perpendicular to this area from both singularities are equal and opposite keeping the singularities locked in place. The definition of the force is related to the virtual energy from the center singularity, where the force is defined below.

$$F = (nhc)/2(\pi) r$$

Where **n** is an integer 1 through infinity, **h** is Plank's constant, **c** is the speed of light and **r** is the distance from the center of the singularity to the subspace universe.

This is the force on a two-dimensional plane, the plane of the singularity space. How can this force from the singularity map out the parabola wine glass shown above? See Figure 6.

Two singularities are shown, the line (shown as the W axis) and the circle (shown as a small circle because that part of the circle is perpendicular to the drawing, so we are only showing a slice). The force F from both singularities are equal because the parabola wine glass (subspace universe) is equal distance from both points. Each force F has a perpendicular force Fp and a parallel force Ft to the segment of this parabola. The Fp forces cancels each other as required by Rule #7 of the Singularity Space Behavior if the two singularities are at rest with each other. Notice that there is a Force Ft which is non-zero; more about this later.

The equation for this parabola wine glass is Figure 7. Note this subspace universe description is the description on how light moves in the universe; light moves on the subspace. Does this describe gravity? Yes Solving the differential equation shows that acceleration equals Newton's gravitational equation.

$$[1- (2GM)/RC^2] d(CT)^2 - dR^2 = dS^2$$

In this mathematical description **G** equals the gravity constant, **M** equals the mass of the particle, **C** equals the speed of light, T equals time and **R** equals the radial distance out from the center of the point particle. Note that the time axis is actually the path of the parabola. See Figure 8.

Gravitation Space Time Curvature

If you add a second spin to the particle, a second singularity circle around the W axis with a different axis then this Area of Compression becomes a volume. See Figure 9.

This is a four dimensional object. The sphere is wrapped around the line but doesn't touch it. Gravity space-time is between the line and the sphere. See Figure 10.

Now there could be other solutions like the Schwarzchild presented solution assuming a spherical symmetry, in a vacuum, with a mass at a point. A general form of this equation is sometimes shown as.

$$[1- (2GM)/RC^2] d(CT)^2 - [1+ (2GM)/RC^2]dR^2 = dS^2$$

In this mathematical description **G** equals the gravity constant, **M** equals the mass of the particle, **C** equals the speed of light, **T** equals time, and **R** equals the radial distance out from the center of the point particle.

This model requires three singularities to generate it. One along the W axis, one has a ring around the W axis at the W=0 position and one as a ring torus around the W axis with ring singularity at its center. Both models give the same gravity at a distance from a particle. To prove which model is correct requires measurements at close atomic distances. See Figure 11.

The continuing discussion concerning electromagnetic and nuclear forces applies to either model however I will continue to use the simplest model for the rest of this discussion.

Now I need to stress one last point before continuing, people like to make things complicated. They like to bury things in mathematics and then say that it is too mysterious to understand. I am of the other school. I would rather make things as simple as possible. I believe in the snap of the fingers' insight. I may be wrong, and I welcome a healthy debate on my assumptions. But I reject dismissive intellectuals who are part of a “bless me” club. Those people I'll have no dealings with.

Expansion of Particle Model

One of the concerns with this theory is the parabola wine glass of gravity which basically made a hole in the universe that didn't lead anywhere, just down to the **W=0** position of the **W** Axis where it stopped. However, looking at the math of gravity, this stopping point seems artificial. So instead of just mapping a wine glass section of the subspace universe it's mapping a complete hourglass where there

are two sides to this universe. One high in the positive W Axis direction and one in the low negative W Axis. Two views of reality that may or may not always agree.

This provides insight into the sourcing or sinking internal virtual photon of energies that exists within each singularity. If both singularities (the line and the circle) are sourcing virtual light, then the parallel addition of this virtual light on the hourglass would appear as light moving away from the particle; the Ft on the diagram above. If both singularities are sinking virtual light, then this parallel addition would appear as light moving toward the particle. Now this is virtual light, but it is along space, and it looks like it is trying to create energy. This would break the model which needs to hold energy as mass not to dissipate or accept energy.

It is my thought that the virtual light adds or subtracts from the light that is being attracted by gravity, the shape of the area of compression. In other words I am introducing another concept; light is either flowing up or down this parabola hourglass of gravity depending on whether the dual singularities are sinking or sourcing virtual light. And this light is following the Time Axis along the curve of the parabola. This introduces the concept of matter and anti-matter. See Figure 12

This view provides insight into what is commonly called a "black hole". Every particle is a black hole or a white hole depending on if it is a matter or anti-matter particle. And when particles get sucked into a black hole we can actually say that a whirlpool was absorbed by another whirlpool.

Electrostatic Forces

The effects of electrostatic attraction and repulsion can also be seen in this model. Two particles side by side are effected by the forces from each other's outer singularities. Two sourcing or two sinking energy singularity will repeal each other. While a sourcing and sinking energy singularity will attract each other. This force is electrostatic due to the fine structure constant $\mathbf{hc=q^2}$ where **h** is plank's constant, **c** is the speed of light and **q** is the particle's charge.

$$\mathbf{F = (nhc)/2(\pi)r^2 = (nq^2)/2(\pi)r^2}$$

(3-D space)

Both particles have an electrical force but the opposite charge resulting from the force from the outer ring. Two like particles, matter-matter or antimatter-antimatter will repeal each other due to the combination of forces from their inner foci. See Figure 13. Likewise, a matter / anti-matter combination will attract each other up to the $\mathbf{8GM/C^2}$ limit. See Figure 14. This $\mathbf{8GM/C^2}$ limit is related to the Nuclear Strong force that counteracts the force of two charged particles across a short distance. It appears that two like particles can stay within this limit without experiencing a repulsive force. Note that this is forcing a charge restriction positive to matter and negative to antimatter. The particles that we know of like Electron, Mesons, Neutrinos are composite particles of both matter and anti-matter particles. These models will be shown later.

Now the question arises, if the ring singularity is the source of electrostatic forces, what is commonly identified as an E field, then how can it also generate gravity? The shape of the gravity hourglass, volume of compression, is due to the interactions of the ring singularity and the directrix singularity along the W axis. Is the gravity affected by the Electrostatic Forces? Clearly per the previous diagrams it is impacted. However, when we view an electron shell around an atom it is only in three dimensions. One electron cancels the electrostatic force of one proton in three dimensions. Gravity is four dimensional, the forces from the ring and directrix exists in the above and below our three-dimensional plane.

Electromagnetic Forces

Magnetism can also be simply explained due to the fact that a moving particle is slanted in its direction of travel. The relativistic effects of an object in motion actually show it leaning in the direction of travel. This angling of the internal force perpendicular to the direction of travel is what causes the magnetic force.

To see the magnetic field we have to see how the spinning singularity spaces interact. Each spinning singularity has a force. The outer singularity has an electrical force and the inner singularity has a magnetic force. These forces are exactly the same except the

geometry of the singularity spin. What's important to notice is the spin associated with each of these forces. Notices that they are perpendicular to each other. See Figure 15.

The inner singularity, the directrix to the parabola hourglass, is only along the W axis when the object is at rest to your observation. The relativistic effects of an object in motion actually show it leaning in the direction of travel. This is similar to Einstein's relationship between **Energy, Momentum, and Mass (cosine angle = v/c).** See Figure 16.

Now the strange action of the Magnetic Field is this. It is only generated by a group of moving charged particles. And its affects on another charge particle appears only when that particle is moving through this field. There is no force on a stationary charge particle. The magnetic force is perpendicular to both the field and the path the charged particle.

Now lets go back to the model. The particle is moving, so it has a slant towards the direction its moving in. So the spinning ring singularity, the one that's generating the electrical field, is also slanted. This slant is the magnetic component, and it is perpendicular to the travel direction. The amount of magnetic field is related to the leaning angle which is the velocity. The electrical field is also reduced perpendicular to the travel vector by **½ V^2/C^2** (slow speeds) although this has not been detected by experimental results. See Figure 17.

An electron is not affected by a magnetic field unless the electron is moving through the field. It cannot see this force unless it is moving and there is a slope to its spinning ring singularity. The slope allows the magnetic field to influence the spin of that particle's electrical subspace. And since it is impacting the side of the particle the change in the balance of forces in the area of compression will cause a movement perpendicular to the magnetic field and the direction the particle is traveling.

Model of Light

Another model exists using dual singularities that are smearing themselves in the directions of each other spins. This is a model of light, and it looks like a double helix, like a DNA molecule. See Figure 18.

Each singularity is a helix and in between them is a straight line representing the subspace universe. At any point along the line the two singularities are perpendicular to each other, **45**^{o} to the line representing the subspace universe. This line is on top the existing subspace universe affected by gravity and dark matter interactions. This is showing one polarity across a four dimensional space. See Figure 19.

These singularities have virtual packets of energy from their singularity points to this straight line representing the subspace universe with an energy of **nhc/(PI) r.** Where again **n** is an integer number {1 to infinity}, **h** is plank's constant, **c** is the speed of light, and **r** is the distance from the singularity point to its outer edge. There are two different types of light models depending upon the direction of this energy.

Now the equations of Maxwell only show one type of light, a waveform that only travels one speed in the vacuum of space. It is sinusoidal in nature with the electrical field E and the magnetic field H orthogonal to each other and in phase with each other. There are two different polarities to this light.

Now the question that needs answering, how do we relate these equations to the model? And part of the problem is that I am using a different convention than Maxwell's. He has two different types of fields, electrical and magnetic, that could generate each other as they change across time and space. My model defines a magnetic field as the spinning singularity space in three-dimensional space and the electrical field as the spinning singularity space in the W-R plane. So the two singularities are generating both electrical and magnetic fields because of their **45**^{o} angle. At one point in the wave the two singularities are generating opposing electrical fields, then as the angle shifts they are generating opposing magnetic fields. My definition of magnetic fields is **90**^{o} out of phase with Maxwell's.

Now this is a different view of light that is more complicated than Maxwell's. The two opposing electrical fields are generated by spins

that are perpendicular to each other. The same is true with the magnetic fields. I never thought of these fields as being two-dimensional before. And this has to affect how charged particles are effected.

It is actually the same problem we have with the matter model, the problem of wave particle duality.

Wave Particle Duality

The problem with wave particle duality is that seem illogical that an object can act like a wave one moment and then like a particle the next. The reason for this is the amorphous nature of the background, multidimensional space and the singularities themselves. If you included the singularities then it's a particle. If you only included the effect that the singularities have on the space-time continuum then it's a wave.

Take for example the double slit experiment. Shooting electrons through a double slit will either show a particle distribution of electrons going through the slits or an interference pattern of the matter wave going through both holes at once. The difference is whether the singularities went through the slits or somehow want around the slits and only the space-time continuum went through the slits.

Now it is slightly more complicated with light since light is connected to matter. If a charged particle is accelerated – decelerate it generates light. If a particle changes state it is either creating or accepting light. And since state changes and accelerated – decelerate affects the gravity of a particle then we know these processes are related.

First lets consider a particle that has a state change, going from a higher energy level to a lower level. A photon of light energy is peeled off from the particle by way of its singularities. Now think of this photon as a rubble band singularity that has been twisted. And it stays this way until it unites with another particle raising its energy level.

Now lets look at the result of an acceleration or deceleration a particle that has a charge, in other words a space-time continuum.

This velocity change causes a ripple to move across this continuum at the speed of light. This ripple has an electrical and a magnetic component due to the change in the spinning of the singularity derived spaces in much the same way that an ocean wave exists. This wave is described by Maxwell's equations. Now these equations need to be updated to explain this wave action. I am convinced an updated Maxwell's equations could provide a new dynamic view of subspace interactions.

Universal Model

Consider that everything moves at the speed of light; the singularities, the virtual light from the singularities, the light energy on the space. Is this enough to make a universal model for everything in the universe? In other words there are no points in space only movement.

This makes sense in that the virtual light from the singularity center to the outer edge is actually infinite speed over infinite distance; it only appears to be moving at the speed from this reference point, the physical universe. The singularity centers are also infinite space so any movement would have to be infinite speed over infinite distance. In other words they move at the speed of light per this space-time reference point. And because they move at the speed of light, light moves at the speed of light.

Modeling Our Physical Universe

Elementary particles can only exist in discrete sizes. This is because the gravity field is directly related to the size of the mass that produces it but the energy of the mass, the light around the neck, is inversely related to the size of the gravity. A larger gravity curvature would result in a smaller energy at the neck of the hourglass. A larger subspace would have a greater centripetal force but the energy around it would be less. And since it would start to attract more light it would not remain in balance and would have to reduce its size giving off energy.

These balanced sizes equal $\mathbf{n^{1/2} \times 10^{-8}}$ **KG**, where **n** equals the

number of wavelengths of light around the hourglass, matching the number of wavelengths of the internal virtual light. Note that the electron's mass is only **9 x 10^{-31} KG**, the proton is **1.7 x 10^{-27} KG**. Thus, our known particles must be a composition of both matter and anti-matter elementary particles.

Both matter and antimatter elementary particles have mass and produce a gravity field, the parabola hourglass. However, when they are side by side they affect each other fields reducing the overall mass and gravity field in an algebraic addition of positive (matter) and negative (anti-matter) masses.

It is possible to develop particle models where composite particles consist of both matter and anti-matter particles. In these models the summation of masses must add up to zero, since the basic elementary particles are much heavier than any known particles. The relativistic movement of the masses provides the delta changes that give the particles their masses. Likewise, the forces are added together with the residual forces accounting for the charge of the particles. Since the mass is related to $\mathbf{n^{1/2}}$ and the electrical force is proportional to **n**, the generation of the model is quite simple. The list of particles could go on forever, but a simple list is presented with a possible matching of known particles.

Neutrinos

Looking at the simplest particle construction shows a particle of no mass. It is made out of one anti-matter elementary particle and one matter elementary particle. This neutrinos' particle also has no charge. It is hard to determine its stability, but it must move at a speed close to the speed of light, since the two masses cancel each other out. There is no relativistic mass addition to give it any weight. See Figure 20.

This raises an interesting question, since matter and anti-matter explode on contact producing light, why doesn't the neutrino explode? There is a lot of energy in this particle. This energy exists at the W = 0 part of the neutrino, but it does not exist in the blended particle state, those in the positive and negative W axis directions. As far as the universe is concerned, the particles sit in an energy

well.

Electron

The next model shows two matter particles moving around an anti-matter particle. Each of the outer particles has a mass of **1**, and the innermost particle has a mass of **-2**. The two outer particles rotate around the inner particle billions of times a second at a distance comparable to the Compton wavelength. This produces the relativistic mass change that equals the weight of the electron. Of course, this raises the question about the resultant leftover forces. The inner particle has a spin of **4**, and the outermost particles have a spin of **1** each. The leftover spin of two is the charge of the electron. See Figure 21.

This is a particle view of an electron model and there is a wave view as well. When you move away from the inner structure only the gravity of the electron's space-time continuum and the electrical field are evident. So there is no energy lost by the spinning particles.

Mesons

The mesons models are interesting because they seem to fit the observations to date. They are heavier than the electron model and have more degrees of freedom. There are an infinite number of forms for the Meson model. They are centered on the **-3** particle and have various states each with a different charge. There is a zero charge state consisting of a **-3** core with three **+2** particles and three **-1** particles. There is a negative **2** spin (single charge) consisting of a **-3** core with two **+2** particles and a single **-1** particle. There is a positive **2** spin (single charge) consisting of a **-3** core with four **+2** particles and five **-1** particles. This gives a clue to their instability. See Figure 22.

Stability may have to do with refresh, the sinking and sourcing of light from the universe. When one divide the number of internal forces to the number of mass particles, the mesons have a higher number than the electron. To put it simply there are more things spinning in a meson than an electron.

Baryons

Anyone's guess although mesons circling anti-matter electrons is an option. I'm convinced that the center of a Proton has to be a simple matter particle due to the plus charge. It may two anti-matter $3^{1/2}$ around a matter $12^{1/2}$ to give it a charge of plus three. The inner matter mass is 4 where each antimatter particle mass would be 1.732... Even with the antimatter particle relativistic mass change, the inner matter particle weight would still dominate. Then two negative mass particles, electrons, would be attractive to it giving the overall particle a positive mass. This particle would be stable in an energy well that the sub-particles couldn't escape. The next step will involve calculating the weight of these particle models. Hopefully someone will champion these calculations.

One last thought about particles. These are particles of matter that may have energy and gravity but may have an entirely different light shell to interact with light. I feel that there are other models for particles perhaps consisting of multiple singularities that would react entirely different from the particles listed above.

Review Benchmarks

Using the model of the electron I wish to go back to the various guiding concepts of physics and re-exam this models behavior against these theories and ideas. If the elemental particle behaves in accordance to these theories then a unity will exist to physics. This has been my goal since the beginning. Currently, many of these theories are disconnected from each other. And it not because any of these theories are wrong; it was simply the fact that no one has tried to put everything together. There was no glory in it. Note that in many cases these theories are approximations, attempts to make order from experimental data. The benchmark may not be a perfect fit. However, if the benchmark is close enough to fit any observations made upon this planet then I will be more than happy.

The following benchmarks are from a great many visionaries of science. I will only mention the main leaders who gathered the

evidence together and brought order to the results. As such I will review Newton's, Einstein's, Schrödinger's, Dirac's and Maxwell's theories and results. In many cases we will have to revisit the concepts that guided these theories to get to the essence of their truths. And it is important that only the simplest concepts be used. That's a must for any discovery of truth.

Newton's Laws:

Newton had three laws:

- Every object in a state of motion tends to remain in that state of motion unless an external force is applied to it.
- The relationship between an object's mass M, its acceleration A, and the applied force F is F = (m)(a). The direction of the force vector is the same as the direction of the acceleration vector.
- For every action there is an equal and opposite reaction.

Newton was attempting to bring order to the universe. He developed Calculus which is the mathematics on how things change so he could measure and predict the motion of objects. He came up with the concepts of energy and force that have stood the test of time. His equations of an object's momentum (Mass x Velocity) and an object's Kinetic Energy (½ Mass x Velocity^2) remained until the 20th century when superseded by Einstein's E=MC^2. He brought an order to physics that allowed it to branch into various fields and yet be an organized whole. And more than anything else, he kept the wonder intact. People could understand on a conception level how things behave.

Now in order to compare the Newton's Laws to the elementary particle model I need to make a detour first into one of Einstein's greatest discoveries. I need to do this because this was the key puzzle piece that I neglected for so long and proved to be so necessary in putting all of this together. This is a simple geometrical model that related the energy and the momentum of a particle of mass traveling at speed V where the cosine of an angle equals V/C. See Figure 16.

The model is a simple right triangle. The hypotenuse is the energy of the particle. The side adjacent to the angle mentioned above is the particle's momentum times C. The side opposite the angle is the particle's rest mass times C^2.

The concept of momentum and kinetic energy here made sense. Newton's definition of momentum and kinetic energy were Taylor Expansions of the sine and cosine functions for speeds much slower than the speed of light. Energy = $MC^2 + ½MV^2$ (cosine expansion) and Momentum = MV (sine expansion). This drawing became the key puzzle piece that put the whole theory together. This is exactly how light reacts with matter. The vector addition of energy across space and time explains everything. And this diagram still agrees with Newton's three laws.

If an object is at rest (you are part of the equation now since it has to be at rest with regard to you, the observer) light is moving vertical along the area of compression at the W=0 point. If light energy is hitting this particle giving it momentum then the object starts to move with an energy that is a vector combination of the original mass energy and the light's momentum. That's the first law. Notice that the particle is now on a slant.

When the light momentum hits the particle it does so across time, not just at the W=0 point. This is acceleration. The axis down the area of compression is the time axis. A simple way of looking at this is to look at discrete values, say every second there is a speed increase of 10 feet per second. The acceleration would be 10 feet per second. The velocity would be 10, 20, 30, 40 feet per second for each second. Each second is represented by a light momentum hitting the object moving it. Light moving along the time axis is hit multiple times, i.e. acceleration. And the amount of acceleration is dependent on the key puzzle piece diagram; heavier masses will accelerate less than lighter masses. This is the second law. See Figure 23.

The third law is that all light interactions occur at the area of compression, the boundaries between the singularities spaces. All movement occurs there; all forces are vector added there. This area of compression is what we call normal space.

So this passes the Newton's test and it only took 30 years to see it.

Einstein's Theories:

After I graduated from the University of Washington I went back to Einstein's theories of Relativity to explore the space-time equations and to gain some insight. I started here mapping the Lorenz Transformation to a geometrical shape. It didn't give me a lot of insight, but it did give me some. Again a particle of mass traveling at speed V where cosine of an angle equals V/C. The diagram relates an objects space and time to another observer's space and time with a velocity difference between the state of the object and the observer.

There has been however a lot of nonsense stated over Einstein's theory like the two twins traveling in opposite directions at speeds close to light and then coming back to find that each one is younger than the other. Don't think about it. I wish to employ a new standard here which I call Demarco's Rule. He was from the Bureau of Standards and wrote an article back in the 1960s to one of the physics trade journals, "Foundations of Physics" (before the Internet everything was in hard bound books) which proves the existence of the speed of light simply by using the concept of comparable viewpoints. What you see has to agree with what I see. If you're older than I'm younger. If I'm bigger than you're smaller. And so forth. I reject entirely the mysticism that have taken a hold of modern physics. Mystery is simply a stop sign that says look no further. Reject it. Instead, always take the simplest path possible around the stop sign.

There is no limitation on going faster than the speed of light providing we can find the means to do it. We cannot go faster than light if we keep adding momentum energy to mass energy, the best we could do would be to approach the speed of light. We can however disconnect ourselves from the universe by effectively reducing our mass to zero just like the neutrinos. If we went faster than light then the light image that we left behind would say that we have slowed down (because we went through this area so quickly) and that we were flattened (less time to get the details). In other words its optical, you have not changed at all. And you would have already arrived at your designation long before the optical boom of the light caught up to you.

But before we continue we need to go back to the subspace

definition and explore the definition of gravity. In its simplest terms it is like the concept of a merry-go-round. If an object is rotated around a fixed point in space that's located outside the object's center, it experiences a centrifugal force. This force will throw the object to the outside towards infinity. See Figure 24.

If an object is being rotated in a subspace around a singularity then it experiences a centripetal force. This force will throw the object to the inside towards infinity. See Figure 25. At least this way it starts to make sense.

Schrödinger's Equation:

This was the basic attempt to look at particles as waves of energy. It basically related time to space as moving waves of energy. This is usually shown as a standing wave within a potential well.

$$\mathbf{hdy/dt = - (h^2/2m)d^2y/dx^2 + Potential\ y}$$

The basic form of the elementary particle model matches this in a general form however the particle has a core that this model does not have. The critical concept where Schrödinger's Equation excels is the electron shells that surround an atomic nucleus. Here the electron surrounds an atom as opposed to the original concept of orbiting an atom. This is where the elementary particle model makes sense.

At the W=0 mark, which I call the now position, the subspace particles are evident. But they don't touch each other except for in the future and in the past along the W axis. Take for example the electron model. Two matter particles surrounding an anti-matter particle creating a particle of smaller energy. This particle exists above and below the particles that make it up. Higher and lower it combines with the atomic body, in fact it surrounds it.

So this passes the Schrödinger's test.

Dirac's Equations:

These equations describe the quantum effects of physical matter by examining the energy and momentum generated by four waves

identified as **Y1**, **Y2**, **Y3**, and **Y4**. The equations are as follows:

$$(P_O+MC)Y_1 = P_1Y_2 + (2)^{-1/2} P_2 (Y_2 - Y_4) + (2)^{-1/2} P_3 (Y_2 + Y_4)$$

$$(P_O-MC)Y_2 = P_1Y_1 + (2)^{-1/2} P_2 (Y_1 + Y_3) + (2)^{-1/2} P_3 (Y_1 + Y_3)$$

$$(P_O+MC)Y_3 = P_1Y_4 + (2)^{-1/2} P_2 (Y_2 + Y_4) + (2)^{-1/2} P_3 (Y_2 - Y_4)$$

$$(P_O-MC)Y_4 = P_1Y_3 + (2)^{-1/2} P_2 (Y_1 - Y_3) + (2)^{-1/2} P_3 (Y_1 - Y_3)$$

where $P_O = d/dt$, $P_1=d/dx$, $P_2=d/dy$, $P_3=d/dz$

This model shows the relationship between the mass (**M**), energy (**P0**), and momentum (**P1**, **P2**, and **P3**) of a physical object using four waves that exists across space and time. Two of these waves relate to matter and two relate to anti-matter. These waves are the spins of the elementary particle. A particle at rest has a single wave moving one way for matter and the other way for antimatter. During movement both waves exists going in opposite directions. This causes a group wave (energy) that moves slower around the circle as the particle moves faster. There is also a phase wave (frequency) that moves faster around the circle with increase speed. See Figure 26.

This matches the model of the elementary particle which we have been viewing in three-dimensional slicing. I believe that there are only two slices of light in an elementary particle, not an infinite set. The light moving around the particle can only occur on two great circles. Anything else is interference and would shake the particle apart. Everything is in balance. But when the particle moves it is slanted in the direction of travel so the w=0 slice that we are looking at is going through a number of circles each at a different frequency. See Figure 27.

This complex waveform can be viewed as two waves moving in opposite directions.

This passes the Dirac's test. The simplest equation is in the **P1** direction. As shown in the figure below the **P2** and the **P3** equations should match, they are symmetrical to each other.

Maxwell's Equations:

Maxwell developed two fundamental set of equations during his life, one for Thermodynamics and one for Electromagnetic.

Electromagnetic:

The first equation is the electrical field that produces a force on a charged particle. It is the fundamental part of the elementary particle design. The second equation is simply that the force does not exist for magnetic particles; we have not found any monopole, single magnetic poles, in the physical universe. See Figure 28.

The last two equations is the relationship between Electrical and Magnetic fields across time and space. Also in the last equation is the magnetic field generated by moving charged particles (J). These parts will have to be explained separately.

Now understand I am an electrical engineer, Maxwell's equations are my bread and butter. And to change Maxwell's equations is something that I do only as the last result. But I am updating this book here in 2011, and I finally had a revelation about magnetic fields. And this changed my understanding about light and magnetic fields. And it helped me in another way. I never understood how an electron and a positron (anti-matter electron) could destroy each other and generate light. I could not conceive of the elimination of concentrated space. Now I know that the subspace centers are not eliminated. They are simply transferred to the light photons. Light itself is made out of two subspace particles. So let's go back and explore the concept of an elemental particle and we will establish our definitions as we go.

The Essence of Light:

The last two equations of Maxwell's equations is his claim to fame. The interaction of these two equations produces the waveform for light that only travels one speed, c, in the vacuum of space. It is sinusoidal in nature with the electrical field E and the magnetic field H orthogonal to each other and in phase with each other. See Figure 28.

Now I have come up with a different definition. Two singularity spaces are alongside each other but on a slightly different path perpendicular to each other such that the spin of one's subspace is the path for the other's subspace. Between the two they make a double helix exactly like our DNA molecules. Now the two singularity spaces in my thinking is actually one like a twisted rubber band making a photon of light. See Figure 18.

Now the question becomes can we change Maxwell's equations consistent with this insight and still explain electrical and magnetic effects? This requires a closer look at these equations.

Electrical Field from a Charge:

The first equation has been discussed in depth in a previous section. An elemental particle is defined as two singularity spaces in tension with each other. The force from the ring singularity is actually the electrical field. This force affects other particle's area of compression causing movement.

Magnetic Field from a Mono-Pole:

The second equation is about mono-poles generating a magnetic field which Maxwell defined as zero probability. Would it make sense to say that the force from the inner directrix is actually the magnetic field? Yes it would, but it cannot affect other particles because it's inside, it cannot touch another particle's area of compression. What's important is the spin. See Figure 15.

The forces are the result of the subspace spin. The electrical field force can be represented as a spin in the subspace around the focus point. It is in the W-R plane where R is the polar axis from the

center of the particle in X, Y, Z space. The magnetic field force is represented as a spin around the directrix. It is perpendicular to the W axis. So they are always perpendicular to each other.

Magnetic Field Generated by an Electrical Field:

The third equation shows how a Magnetic Field is changed over time as an Electrical Field is changed across space. This is shown in figure 29 as a four dimensional drawing. And it points to a new dynamic nature of the space-time continuum, it can shaped by the Electric and Magnetic Fields. The spinning of the singularity spaces is usually associated by the entire space spinning but this equation is pointing to eddies in one singularity space causes eddies in the other singularity space.

Magnetic Field from a Current:

The fourth equation has two parts. The first part describes a magnetic field which is developed around a moving charge, usually shown as a steady field around a current. The strength of the field is related to the number of charges and how fast they move. The force is perpendicular to the magnetic field and the charged particle direction of travel.

My magnetic definition and Faraday's magnetic field are perpendicular to each other. His fields flowed around the wire. This is simply a matter of convention. Magnetic iron filings align themselves around the wire, so it would make sense to draw the fields that way. However, a particle's internal magnetic subspace is not generating the magnetic field when it is moving. It is coming from the electrical singularity space.

So here's the key as shown in figure 17. A particle is leaning in the direction of travel. The directrix is leaning and the circle of focal points is leaning. The spinning of the singularity space around the focus points is also affected. At the sides, perpendicular to the direction of travel, the spinning has an electrical and a magnetic component; it is spinning up and down (W-R plane) and it is spinning in the direction of travel (plane dependent upon the spin of the particle). The amount of magnetic field is related to the leaning angle which is the velocity (cosine angle = v/c).

In like manner an electron is not affected by a magnetic field unless the electron is moving through the field. It cannot see the force unless it is moving and there is a slope to outer subspace spin. The slope allows the magnetic field to impact the spin of that particle's electrical subspace. It is impacting the side of the particle. The change in the balance of forces in the area of compression will cause a movement perpendicular to the magnetic field (using Maxwell's definition) and the direction the particle is traveling.

Electrical Field Generated by a Magnetic Field:

The last part of the fourth equation shows how an Electrical Field is changed in time as a Magnetic Field is changed over space. This is shown in figure 30 as a four dimensional drawing. And it again points to a new dynamic nature of the space-time continuum, it can shaped by the Electric and Magnetic Fields. The eddies in one singularity space causes eddies in the other singularity space.

As I changed the direction of the magnetic fields what happens to the last two equations of Maxwell? The increase of an electrical field around an area produces a decrease of a magnetic field with respect to time through that area. And the increase of a magnetic field around an area produces an increase of an electrical field with respect to time through that area. Both drawings show this on the positive side of the time axis, positive W axis. And as shown by Maxwell's definition of light these interactions can interrelate. But I've said enough here to validate my concept on how this model meets Maxwell's equation.

Electrical and Magnetic fields across Time and Space:

At this point the reader would have thought that I was finished since I explained electrical, magnetic forces and the nature of light. But there is something else to consider. Everything that has been explained in this document so far has to do with steady state examples; objects that are motionless or are moving at a constant speed with each other. We mentioned forces, but we have not discussed acceleration in great detail. Acceleration is the rate of change of speed with respect to time. The way that we would like to look at acceleration is a set of steady state velocities one after

another. This view is simple, but it is missing a lot of data. And what we see is a collision between the 19th century EM field theory and the 20th century Quantum Mechanics theories.

The 19th century EM field theory in question is these last two equations of Maxwell. A change in electrical fields around a section of space causes a negative increase in magnetic fields through that space with respect to time. And a change in magnetic fields around a section of space causes a positive increase in electrical fields through that space with respect to time. The interactions of both of these effects causes light (Electromagnetic waves) to be generated.

The 20th century Quantum Mechanics view is that light is released in packets containing the energy released as particles change states between a higher energy state and a lower energy state. Likewise light is absorbed when a particle moves from a lower energy state to a higher energy state. These packets are always in groups relating to Plank's constant.

Now these two views have never integrated. I've heard many people preach that one view is simply embedded in the other and I've that statement made from both sides. However, I've never seen any proof. So let us explore these two viewpoints.

What happens to a particle's singularity space when a particle is accelerated? We already know that the electrical and magnetic forces from the subspace centers travel at the speed of light from our stationary reference point. So this means there is a change in the area of compression. We know that the particle leans in the direction of travel and that the light spinning with the area of compression becomes two lights, an matter and an antimatter from Dirac's Equations. What produce these changes? Remember, the virtual light that produce all of these effects is only moving at the speed of light in our reference point view. It is actually infinite speed light moving over an infinite distance. So that means that gravity is not instantaneous, the shape of the hourglass can be distorted with the changes moving at the speed of light. And this change is electromagnetic. Go back and look at figure 15 again. Electric and Magnetic fields can be thought of as eddies around the area of compression. In a particle at rest the eddies are caused by the singularity spaces moving around the singularity points. But for light the eddies are generated from each other and their effect on the area of

compression.

Light is also a particle. It is made up of two singularity space particles that make a double helix that interact for a quantum of space moving at the speed of light. Remember that the singularity space particles are flat two-dimensional objects. The two singularity spaces smear themselves over space for the quantum of energy that they contain.

Where did the singularity space particles come from? From the charged particle that changed state or was accelerated. How do you peel a singularity space particle from a singularity space particle? The basic elementary particle is a relationship between its mass energy (energy around the circle) and the shape of the gravity's area of compression. Change either one would change the dynamic and may even cause ringing as a new state is finalized. The singularity space could peel off during such an event and twisted like a rubber band. This would generate both Electrical and Magnetic Fields due to its orientation. It's important to remember that this is a four dimensional object, and it has to be visualized in those dimensions.

Now looking closely at this model we see that compression points between these two helices is a single line in the universe. The second point is there appears to be two Electric fields opposing each other and two Magnetic fields opposing each other. My thinking is that there are two different universes here, the upper universe (+ W axis) and the lower universe (- W axis). In fact nothing has been canceled out.

And this is the interesting part; all objects affect the area of compression. Gravities combine, forces interact all on these areas of compression because these areas come together to make this space. So light whose area is a thin one dimensional line, rides on top of a particle's gravity, its area of compression.

This passes one of Maxwell's tests.

Thermodynamics:

d(Internal Energy) - Temperature x d(Entropy)
+ Pressure x d(Volume) ≤ 0

Where the following four rules apply:

If two thermodynamic systems are in thermoequilibrium with a third, they are also in thermoequilibrium with each other.

The increase in the internal energy of a thermodynamic system is equal to the amount of heat energy added to the system minus the work done by the system on the surroundings.

In an isolated system, a process can occur only if it increases the total entropy of the system.

As a system approaches absolute zero temperature all processes cease and the entropy of the system approaches a minimum value.

This is the science of the combustion engines, of refrigerators, of chemical reactions. It is critical in understanding how the universe works. This is at the large scale where the random interactions between molecules are defined as pressure and temperature, where molecules occupy volume and a strange entity called entropy is defined. Entropy is a quantity like disorder, the ability of shuffling a deck of cards to create a random progression of cards. How do we define this on the micro level of the elementary particle model? Basically an object occupies space, has energy, bounces off other objects (pressure, temperature), and has order, its placement with everything else in the universe.

But notice something else. Energy exists because of and between the singularity spaces. Space exists because of and between the singularity spaces. How about Entropy? If nothing travels faster than the speed of light that has energy or information, then does the same definition apply? Is this between and because of the singularity spaces? I would say yes, and this area needs investigation.

What is the relationship between objects? An energy has its own personal space and energy, it's interactions with other singularity spaces that determine the pressure, volume, temperature of the system (all objects together). And its viewpoint (that strange division between entropy and life that is the discussion of the next book).

In a closed system a process can only occur when the entropy increases, but life response to energy. Neither life nor entropy exists on a per-particle basis but across particles, across space and time.

It's in the body of particles and their relationship and interactions with each other where we see life and entropy.

This passes the other of Maxwell's test.

In conclusion:

See how important this was. Dirac's equation, Maxwell's equation, and Einstein's equations were all related. And no one could relate these equations as long as they were treated as different fields of endeavor. And there is a lot of additional work to be done. A mathematician is required to expand the scope into the acceleration effects. There are a number of insights required if we are going to get away from fossil fuels into non-radioactive atomic energy.

The Future

I see space travel happening a lot faster than we ever imagined. So I wanted to give a glimpse of the future if we have the courage to go there. Remember either we live or we die, we grow, or we shrink; it's fundamental to how the universe is constructed.

Dark Matter Warp Engines:

Dark matter is a useful substance since it pushes or pulls. You can find it in space away from any matter, but it would be hard to mine since it would not exist in clumps but would be equally distributed across space. Some feel that dark matter is the black streaks that we see in other galaxies. Manufacturing it will require a lot of energy to tear apart particles to get at their singularity space particles but the sourcing singularity space particles would make a very efficient and safe fuel. You would have to space them like we do with radio antennas to concentrate their force in one direction. The strength would be dependent on the amount of dark matter used. It would be akin to the sailboat only you are using the winds of the universe.

Now to go faster than the speed of light will require a warp field of sorts disconnecting the ship from the rest of the universe. In essence, you have to make the overall mass of the ship zero in the same

manner as the neutrinos particles. We would have to do a balancing act with anti-matter particles, but it could be done.

Could we generate a gravity field using electrical and magnetic fields? A few years ago I would have said no, but now I think it is possible. We would have to understand the dynamics of the updated Maxwell's equations.

Force Fields:

Force fields exist within nature with chemical bonding and electromagnetic attractions and repulsion. The ability to create fields of energy also exists within our culture with radio waves and radiation fields. The ability to push back on an object using a field of energy would be the key to a force field concept. This has to do with the acceleration concept of a virtual photon missing its mark, the moving of normal space. It's doable. It may require the building of unnatural particles using multiple singularity spaces.

The trick with a force field is in the generation of space. Suppose you could generate miles of separation within an inch. You could build a wall that no one could penetrate. And if you could generate space you could reduce space making transit tunnels that could reduce travel times around the globe. Is this possible? I don't know. Since space is made out of multiple definitions of area of compression it may be possible.

Energy enough to last us through multiple lifetimes:

I'm sorry. You can't live in the 19th century forever. That's the era of cars and lights and the burning of fossil fuels. It's time to come forward and actually plan our cities and allow people to have their dreams. Whoever it was that stated that the only purpose of our lives was to live to support foreign bankers has to be shown the exit door to this country. I would rather be broke than be a slave to foreign interests.

Think about it. One lightning bolt can power a house for a year. Do we have an energy crisis or do we have a management crisis? It has already been proven that super-conductors can hold vast amounts of

power. Are we working toward developing this? No, we're afraid we are going to offend someone. Someone will get a lawsuit started. Someone at the Legion of Other Nations will start complain about us. The talking TV heads will start spinning their stories and politician will start pocketing their favors. And none of this will be toward your advantage.

According to this theory the potential energy stored between the matter and antimatter particles making up the electron could provide all of our energy needs for the foreseeable future. A simple AA battery could power a car for life! In fact, I think it's time to start building NCC – 1701. But as you can guess, I'm a dreamer.

I am sorry. There is a whole future here, but you have to grab it, it won't be given to you. There is more than enough energy to power your dreams, but you have to do more than just play computer games to get it. If you want a future you have to fight for it. Make your demands heard and then start to fight for change. And don't trust the politicians, EVER! Having the foxes guard the hen house is never a good idea. They have their own agenda in mind.

If I live long enough I'll write another book about them.

The Vision

I had said that I have come to the end of my quest and have reached a vision so profound and so enormous and so simple that it has taken my breath away. Now at the end I'll share this vision. It's simple of course, that's what makes it so hard.

One of the crowning achievements was the Hubble's Telescope view of one of the darkest area of the sky to reveal an almost infinite number of galaxies; more stars than people could visit in one hundred million years. More than enough room to play.

I had this nagging question in the back of my mind. If particles are moving then their centers are moving. But their centers are infinite in size, so how could the centers move? They would be moving faster than the speed of light. So it finally hit me that the centers are not moving, in fact they had never moved. Not since the

time of the Big Bang. So how can the outsides move but not the insides? Space came from i n s i d e the singularity spaces. The movements are all derived from the interactions of the elementary particles composed of these singularity spaces. They're fixed but the space between them is moving. It may in fact only be one center to all particles but notice how alive everything is. Everything is pulsating with energy, everything is in movement.

The model came from Einstein's General Theory of Relativity where he presents gravity as a curved space-time. I've modified this vision slightly by adding a real fourth dimension and allowed time to follow the light. This gives us a whole different view of the universe. We expected a time axis to freeze all motion like a film where each frame is a snapshot in time and motion only occurs with the rolling of the file. Instead, here everything is moving, nothing is static; here there is life.

Now you know the truth. You know where the center of the universe is. Inside every particle, inside every light particle, inside every life there's the center of the universe. And whether the universe is infinite or the size of your hand is unimportant. It's what's inside of you that's important.

Figure 1

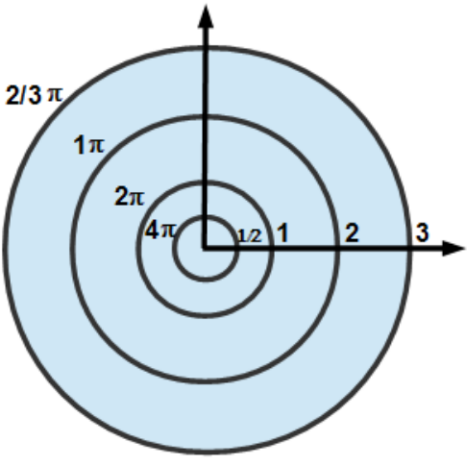
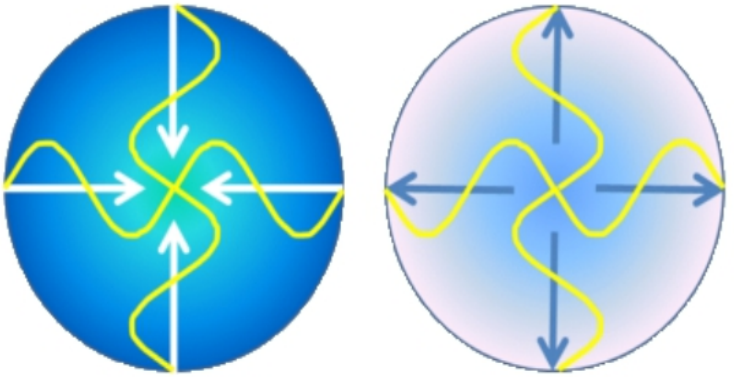


Figure 2



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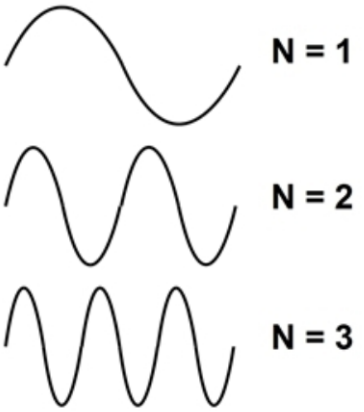

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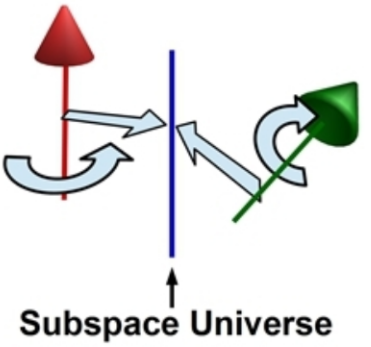

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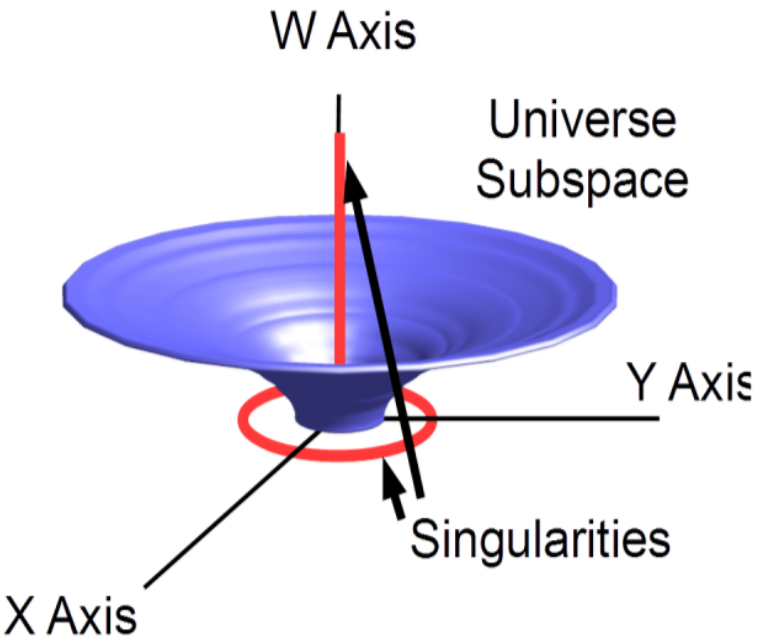

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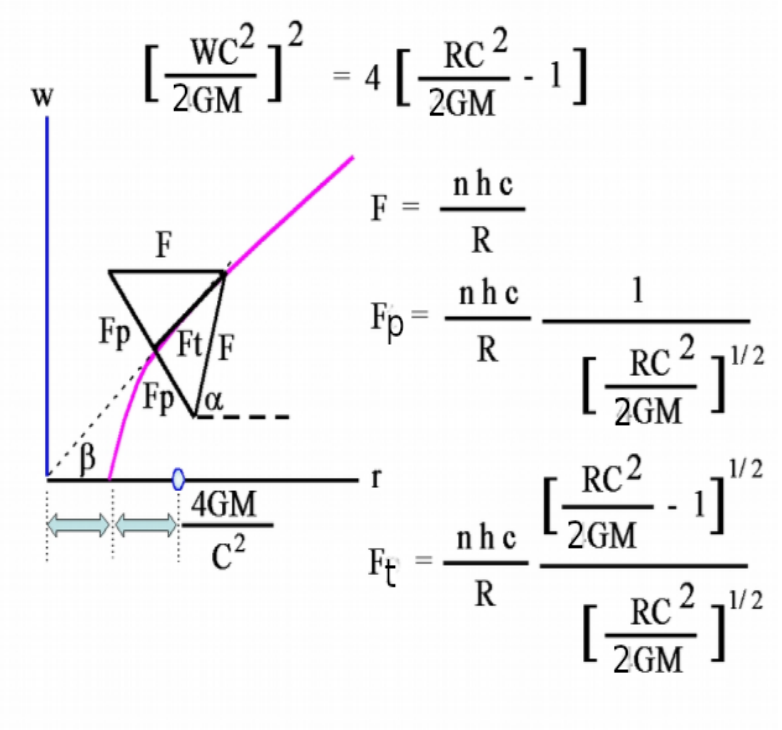

$\left[\frac{WC^2}{2GM}\right]^2 = 4\left[\frac{RC^2}{2GM} - 1\right]$
w
F
Fp
Ft
F
Fp
α
β
r
4GM/C²
$F = \frac{nhc}{R}$
$Fp = \frac{nhc}{R} \frac{1}{\left[\frac{RC^2}{2GM}\right]^{1/2}}$
$Ft = \frac{nhc}{R} \frac{\left[\frac{RC^2}{2GM} - 1\right]^{1/2}}{\left[\frac{RC^2}{2GM}\right]^{1/2}}$

Figure 7

1) Einstein's General Theory of Relativity

$$dS^2 = \left[1 - \frac{2GM}{RC^2}\right] d(ct)^2 - dR^2 = 0$$

2) Adding a fourth dimension W to the three dimension R the radial distance from the center of a particle

$$d(ct)^2 = dR^2 + dW^2$$

3) Adding the two together

$$d(ct)^2 = dR^2 + dW^2 = \frac{dR^2}{\left[1 - \frac{2GM}{RC^2}\right]}$$

4) Solving the integral

$$\left[\frac{WC^2}{2GM}\right]^2 = 4\left[\frac{RC^2}{2GM} - 1\right]$$

Figure 8

$$\left[1 - \frac{2GM}{RC^2}\right] d(CT)^2 - dR^2 = dS^2 = 0$$

$$\frac{dR^2}{d(CT)^2} = \left[1 - \frac{2GM}{RC^2}\right]$$

$$\frac{dR}{d(CT)} = \left[1 - \frac{2GM}{RC^2}\right]^{1/2}$$

$$\frac{dR}{d(CT)^2} = \frac{d\left[1 - \frac{2GM}{RC^2}\right]^{1/2}}{d(CT)}$$

$$\frac{dR}{d(CT)^2} = \frac{(1/2)(2GM/C^2)}{\left[1 - \frac{2GM}{RC^2}\right]^{1/2}} \; X \; \frac{d1/R}{d(CT)}$$

$$\frac{dR}{dT^2} = \frac{(C^2)(GM/C^2)\left[1 - \frac{2GM}{RC^2}\right]^{1/2}}{R^2 \quad \left[1 - \frac{2GM}{RC^2}\right]^{1/2}}$$

$$\frac{dR}{dT^2} = GM/R^2$$

Figure 9

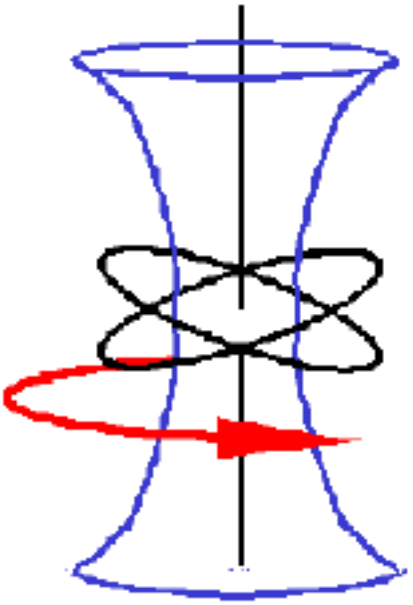
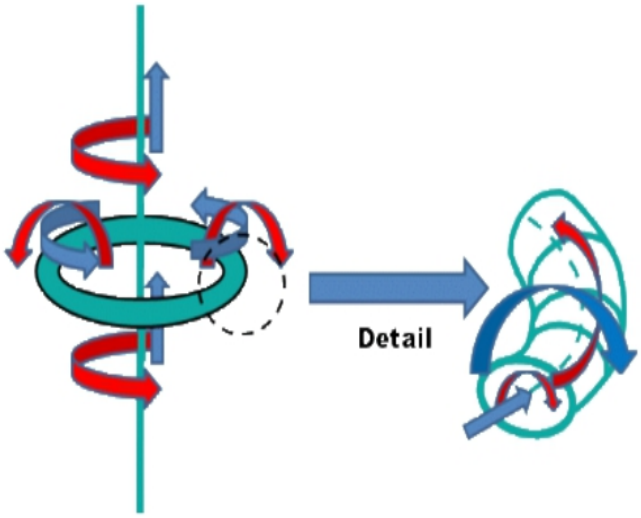


Figure 10

Figure 11



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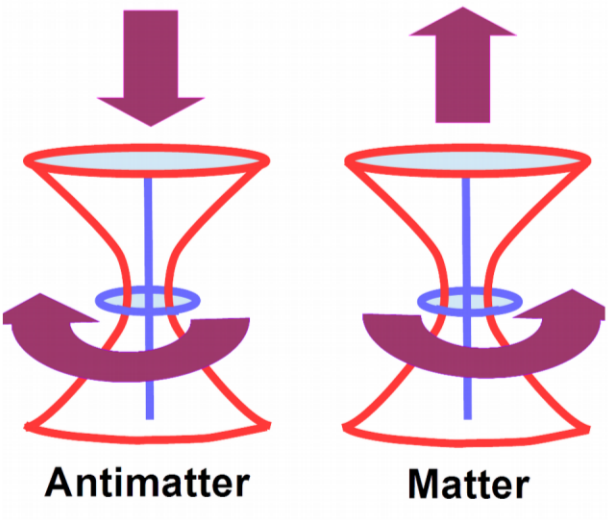

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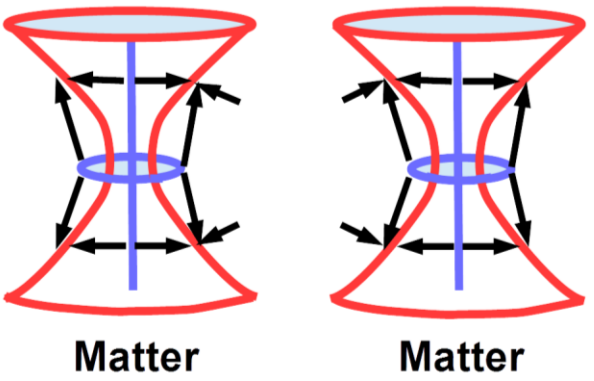

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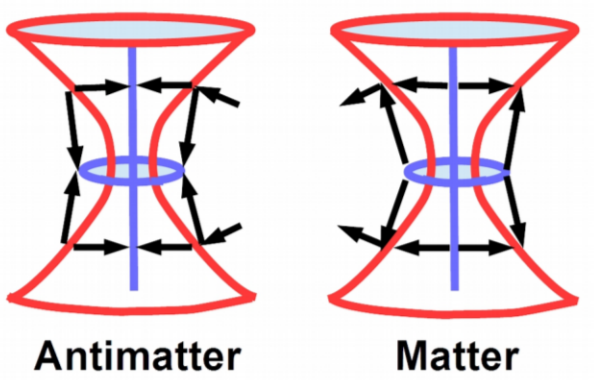

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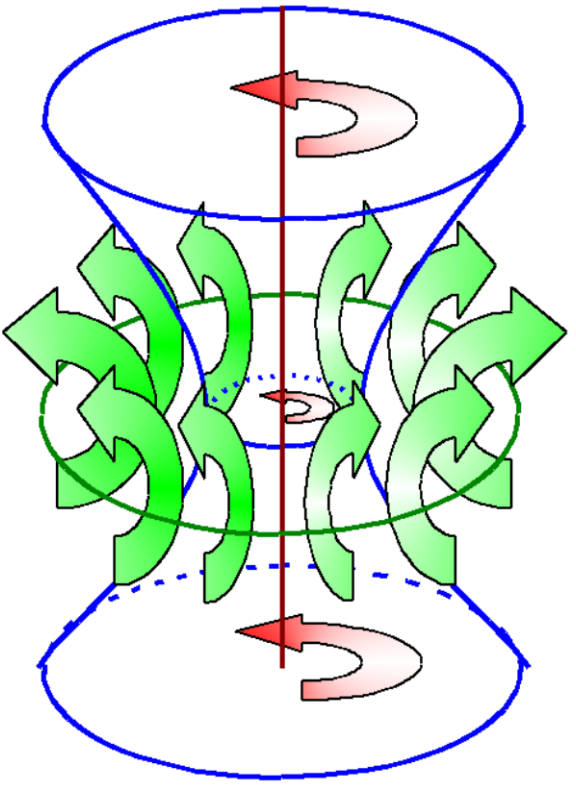

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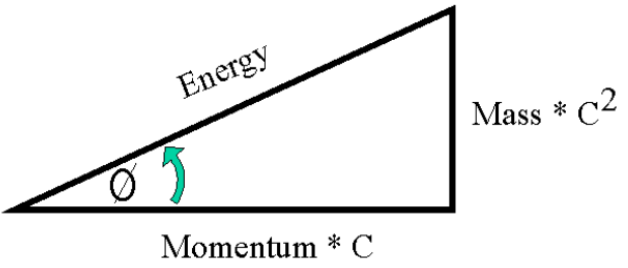

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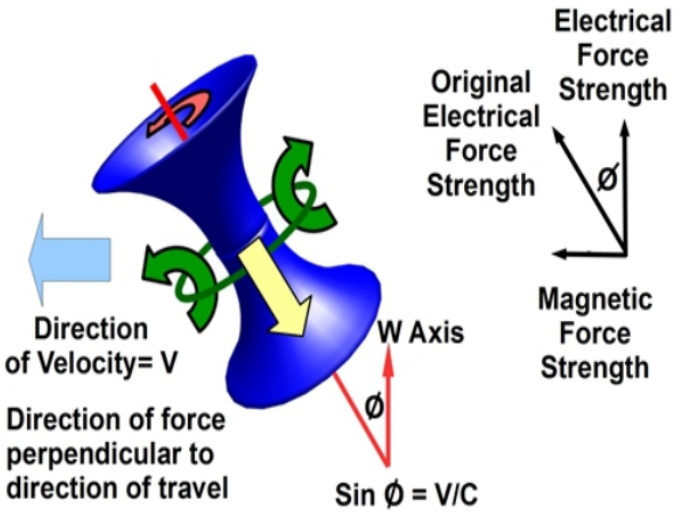

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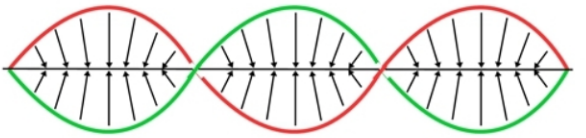

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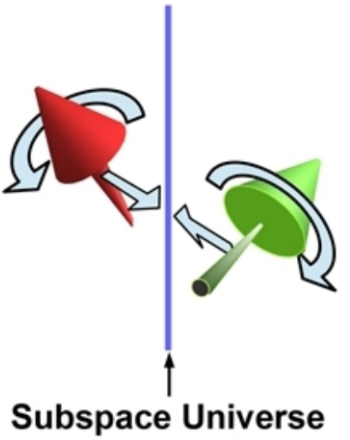
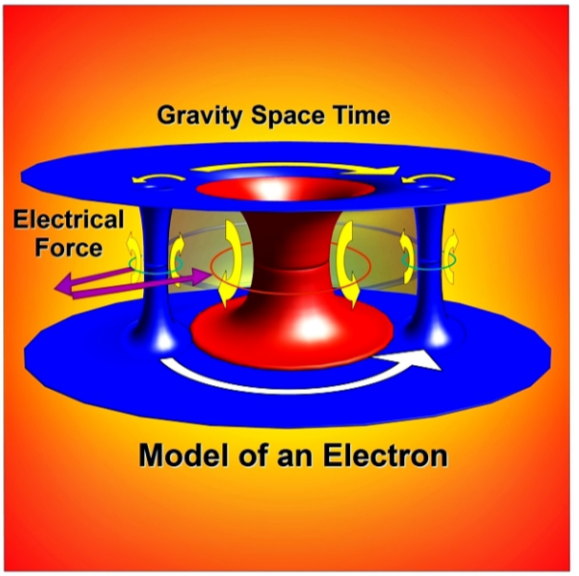


Figure 20

Figure 21



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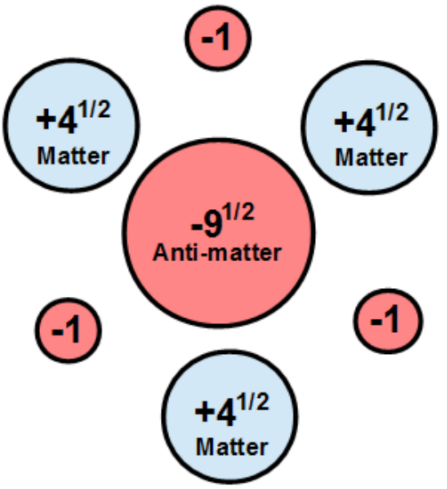

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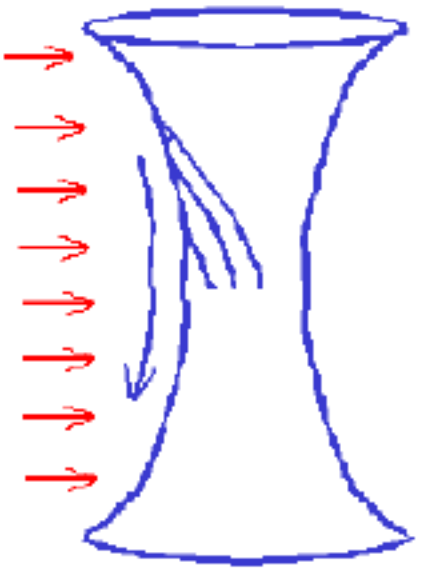

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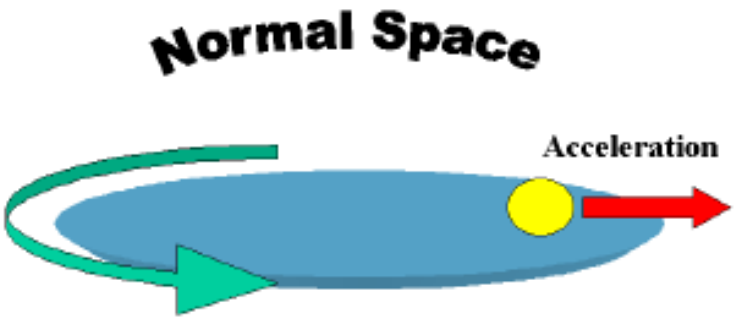

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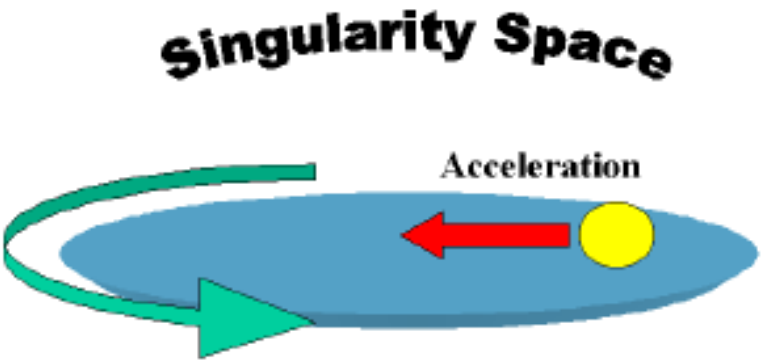

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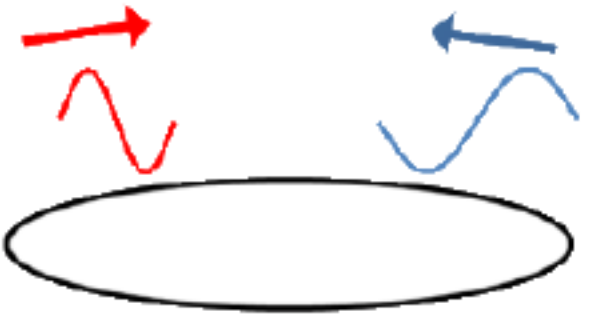

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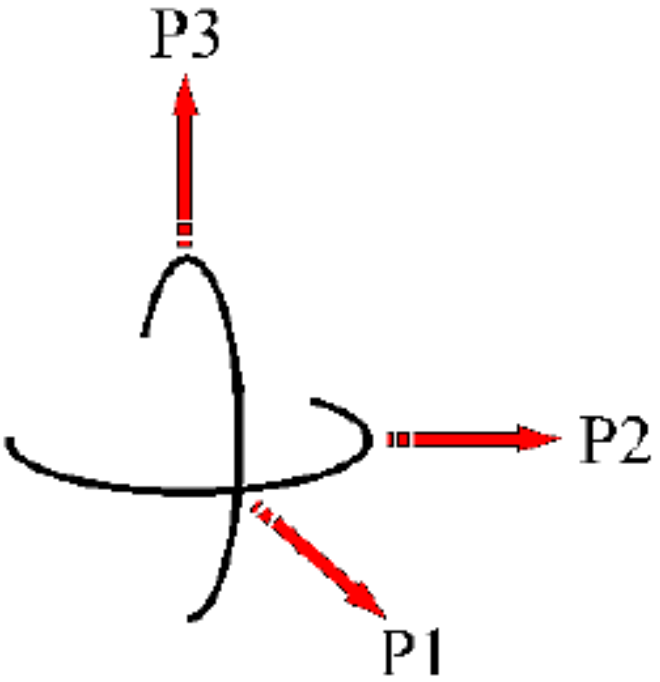


Figure 28

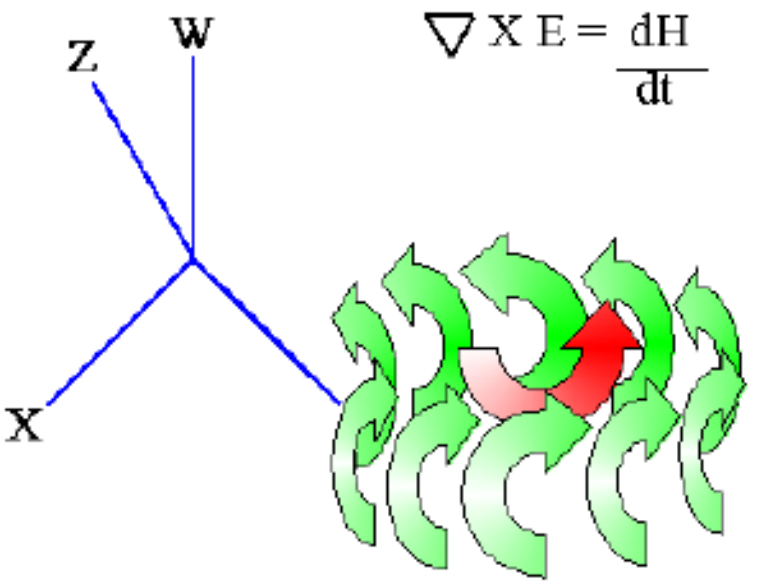
$$\Delta \cdot E = \rho$$

$$\Delta \cdot H = 0$$

$$\Delta x E = - \frac{dH}{dT}$$

$$\Delta x H = J + \frac{dE}{dT}$$

Figure 29



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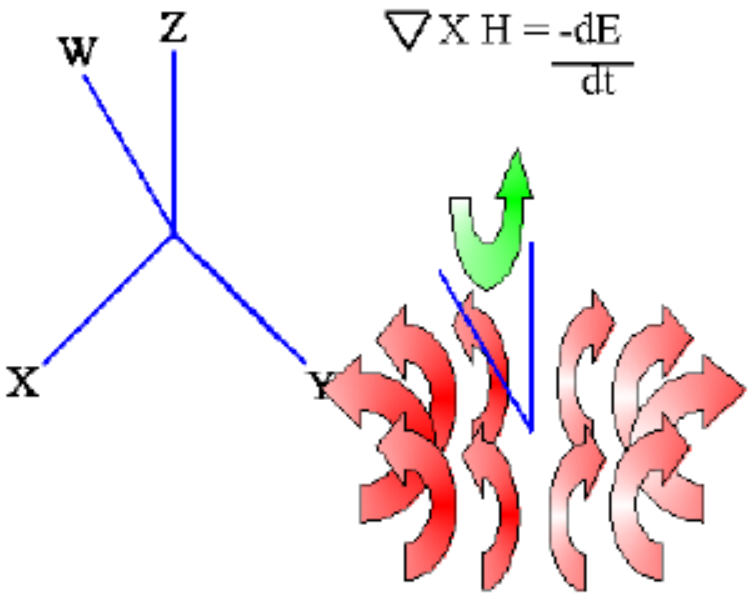

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The first book of the series explores the need to change our direction. What is real in our lives and what is false? Where is our civilization headed? Towards a new dark age of ignorance and superstition or towards a new Renaissance of truth, mercy and equality? And what is needed to change our course?

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The third book of the series describes how awareness and order exists in the universe. It makes the case for Distributed Intelligence and consciousness.

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The last book of the series is all about Jesus's promises. It explores His words and what He expects from us. Explore the gifts He has given us as humanity faces the horrors of the end time apocalypse.